



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In the section devoted to accommodation of tuberculous patients the different kinds of institutions are shown by models and photographs. The sanatoria are represented by a model of the Sulzhayn Sanatorium, and there are besides plans and photographs of nearly all the German sanatoria. Children's sanatoria are represented by Belzig, convalescent homes by a model of Schönholz, the country colonies by Stübeck-horn, tuberculosis hospitals by Dr. Sarrason's model of a terrace hospital, home treatment by the model of a home sanatorium after a plan by Dr. Kayserling, and finally an improvised tent for cures in the house. In this section are exhibited all the paraphernalia of sanatoria, such as vessels for disinfection, lounges, Fränkel's screens, hygienic beds, and disinfectable wardrobes.

In the treatment section there are exhibited models and pictures for the methods of hygienic-dietetic treatment, also tuberculin therapia.

Finally, there is exhibited a collection of special measures for the prevention of tuberculosis. (1) The various means of propaganda, the placards of the Société de préservation contre la tuberculose, and posters of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. Furthermore, the appeal and the collecting boxes of the Red Cross Society for People's Sanatoria, as well as a collection of announcements on elevated railways, street cars, and railway stations prohibiting expectoration on the ground. There is also an exhibition of popular literature, Knopff's prize essay in eleven languages. Also a collection of regulations with regard to tuberculosis.

This description by Doctor Kayserling shows how the tuberculosis museum can be rendered serviceable as a form of popular instruction. It is a first attempt and the collection is not to be regarded as a complete one. On the contrary, the object is to continually add to it—to weed out the obsolete and to introduce modern improvements as they appear.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 14, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; one death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 8	Banan.....	18	0	0	0
8	Anselm.....	40	4	0	6

Anselm cleared from Puerto Barrios.